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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.
All letters and communications must be post paid.
The rule is imperative, in order to shield us from the frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, therefore, who wish their letters to be taken out of the Post Office by us, will be careful to pay their postage.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF WEST-INDIA SLAVERY.

We publish the following article for the first time, which contains, not for its arguments or opinions, our own opinions in regard to the claims of slave-owners to compensation, and the too well known to render any comment upon the document, unnecessary. 'It was printed in 1833,' as our friend informs us, before the passage of the late Act of the British Parliament for abolishing slavery, and seems to have been addressed to members of the British Legislature from Jamaica. We never before, that we recollect, seen so full an account of the encouragement given to the slave-trade, and slavery and the slave-trade—an encouragement which future generations of Britons will look back upon with grief and shame.

Very important question now about to engage the attention of Parliament, is that which relates to the emancipation of the negroes. In whatever way this shall be effected, such injury must necessarily fall on the West India proprietors. To bearing their share of the national loss, they make no complaint; on the contrary, they are most willing to bear it. But in opposition to any scheme of emancipation, which may propose to make the property the subject of hazardous experiment, without previously providing certain and adequate compensation, they earnestly seek to draw your attention, as a member of the Legislature, to such facts as will enable you to judge, how far establishment and maintenance of slavery, has been the gain of the West India proprietors, or of the British nation.

The Slave Trade was instituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who personally took a share in it. At that time the West India colonies did not exist.

In 1602, Charles II. granted an exclusive right in the Slave Trade to Queen Catherine, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of York, and others, who formed themselves into a trading company, they undertaking to supply the West India planters with 3000 slaves annually. In the same year, that monarch issued a proclamation, inviting his subjects to transport themselves to Jamaica, promising to allot lands to every individual who would go to reside in the island, and signifying his resolution to plant there.

The Slave Trade continued to be fostered during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. but still under a monopoly.

In 1670, petitions from the manufacturers in Great Britain of woolen and other cloths, and the makers of the various articles necessary to the slave trade with Africa, were presented to Parliament, alleging that the trade was cramped by being in the hands of an exclusive company, and praying that it might be opened.

In consequence of these and similar petitions, the House of Commons, a committee of the whole House, in 1675, resolved, 'That for the better supply of the colonies, all the subjects of Great Britain should have liberty to trade to Africa for slaves, with such limits as should be prescribed by Parliament; and by statute 9 and 10 William III. c. 25, the trade was accordingly opened, the preamble of the said statute stating, 'that the trade was highly beneficial and advantageous to the kingdom, and that the plantations and colonies thereunto belonged.'

The manufacturers of Great Britain, however, were still dissatisfied with the restrictions imposed upon the trade. They continued to petition the Legislature with petitions, to the great detriment to a traffic, by which they exchanged their goods for negroes, and sold these negroes to the West India proprietors.

The House of Commons adopted the arguments; they declared, by a report from a committee, in 1708, 'That the trade was important, and ought to be open to all the subjects of Great Britain.' By another report in 1711, that the trade ought to be free in a regulated manner, that the plantations ought to be supplied with negroes at reasonable rates, that considerable stock was necessary for carrying on the trade to the best advantage, and that an export of £100,000 at least, in merchandise, should be annually made from Great Britain to Africa.

From the period, 1711, until 1749, the demands of the manufacturers, for a more unobscured trade, continued to be the subject of parliamentary investigation and dispute. It was found that the trade could not be extensively and extensively carried on without the aid of the coast of Africa; and such was the appetite of the British nation for the Slave Trade, that, in 1729, a committee of the House of Commons passed the following resolutions: 'That the trade should be open.' 2. 'That it ought not to be taxed for the support of the trade.' 3. 'That Forts were necessary for securing the trade.' 4. 'That an advance ought to be made for maintaining the trade.'

These resolutions were agreed to, but the House, on an amendment, that the Forts should be maintained, as marks of the possessions of Great Britain, instead of 'for the purpose of securing the trade.' At the same time, it was informed that 'His Majesty intended that provision should be made for the support of the African Forts.'

In 1749, in 1749, the Statute 23, George II. c. 30, was passed, which removed all obstacles to the operations of private traders in the slave trade to be very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary for supplying the plantations and colonies therewith, with a sufficient number of negroes at reasonable rates.

While the British public had been intent on looking down the partial monopoly of the slave-trade, which had, existed among themselves, they had on the same principles, equally intent on setting up a monopoly against foreigners, and on excluding all

THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. IV.] OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. [NO. 19.]

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.] [SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1834.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor—Justice to myself, if not duty to others, demands that I should say a few words to your readers, in relation to the letter which you published in your last paper, written by myself to you, in regard to certain communications said to have been received recently, from Rev. Mr. Wright, missionary to Liberia.

1. That was a private letter which I designed for your eye alone, unless the persons therein mentioned should actually refuse to give the information desired, concerning what Mr. Wright had written from Liberia, when personally called on to do so. But whether that information was called for, by yourself, or any one else, and refused, you do not say. That I had no design that my letter should be published, and that I had no expectation that it would be published, under any other circumstances, that letter will show for itself.

2. I have been informed, since I wrote that letter, that Mr. Wright did not request the Missionary Board, therein referred to, to suppress certain parts of his communications to them, *officially*, as a Board; this request was made in relation to some of Mr. Wright's private letters written to some individuals of the Board, and others. And I have also learned, that the Board had resolved to publish all that Mr. W. wrote to them, before my letter in your paper of the 3d inst.; that is, all that Mr. W. had written to them *officially* as the Board of the Miss. Society under whose patronage he is employed.

It seems but right that I should say this much, as to the letter referred to above, if it is true, I did not *specially* request you not to publish it, without asking first for the information desired; this I might have added, but I wrote in haste, a person being then waiting to take the letter to you for me; but your readers, I trust, will perceive, that I did not anticipate its publication, unless the persons concerned, should have refused to give the information spoken of, after having been personally called on to do so.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND.
Andover, May 5th, 1834.

A NEW SCHEME.

Africo-Americano Re-Colonization Society.

Mr. GARRISON—Permit me through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of your readers to the above named new project. The object of which is to be singly and only to re-colonize all that *now remains* of those who have been 'coerced with a cart whip,' and 'have gone with their own free consent' to their 'native land,' they having however been accidentally born here. For it appears, from the present 'horrible' state of the Liberian Colony, and the 'soul-sickening' bankruptcy of the American Colonization Society, that things must get worse at Liberia, and the deluded victims of emigration must inevitably perish, as the 'resources of the Colony is far from being adequate to the wants of the Colonists.' Therefore let this re-colonizing Society be immediately established, and bring back to their native land, those 'missionary' 'vagabonds' and 'sensible,' 'intelligent,' and 'moral' 'pests and nuisances.' It is said that it will require 'fifty thousand dollars to put the colony on a prosperous footing,' for many of the friends and supporters of the Colony say—that it is in a most flourishing condition,—aiding in a great degree in putting a stop to the rum traffic; by the importation of 3,000 barrels annually,—besides the natives 'are a great annoyance to the Colonists,' they being 'an ignorant, depraved and thieving race'—many of them 'practical Christians,' and 'all of them desirous to possess and learn' 'book'—a 'native however, thinks he has a fortune, when he possesses, and it is his highest ambition to obtain a good musket, with a plentiful supply of gun powder.' The 'temperance cause is likewise rapidly prevailing amongst them' for we cannot hold a 'palaver' with them, without the introduction of 'rum.'

But seriously, Let all who are the true friends of the confessedly oppressed colored man, aid in the furtherance of this new and benevolent plan. Let us bring back to their native homes and their own congenial firesides, those who are pining and dying in a foreign and pestilential clime. Let vessels be immediately chartered, and bring back these exiles from their native country. Let the languishing, mournful, dying prayers of the colonists be heard, for their restoration to their native land. Finally, let us not fold our hands, and in view of their disconsolate and wretched condition, say as Elliott Cresson said in reference to a certain \$46,000—'it is as it is and can be no tiser,'—but rather go unitedly and earnestly to work and save from impending starvation and death, the seventeen hundred and fifty souls—which (according to Dr. Hall's statement) is the whole amount that yet remains of those expropriated and monstrously wronged people. Philadelphia. HUMANITUS.

Given at our Court at St. James', the 28th February, 1775, in the 15th year of our reign. The colonies, by the agent of Jamaica, remonstrated against the resolution of the government, but the Earl of Dartmouth replied, 'We cannot allow the colonies to check or discourage, in any degree, a traffic so beneficial to the nation.'

The facts above detailed are beyond the reach of cavil. They prove that trade in negroes was established and greedily pursued and fostered by the traders and manufacturers of Great Britain who are in possession of the price for which they sold these negroes to slavery in the colonies; they prove that for the purpose of enlarging and rendering this trade more lucrative to the traders and manufacturers of Great Britain, the cultivation of the colonies by slave labor was forced upon the proprietors of the West India estates by the British crown and parliament; and they must therefore lead to the conviction that if, notwithstanding such an origin and maintenance of slavery by the people of Great Britain—if, notwithstanding such a refusal on the part of the crown and government of Great Britain to admit of the grievance being 'prohibited or mitigated' by the colonists, the colonists are now to be deprived of their property, without the fullest compensation, there will be established a precedent of spoliation, of which the West India proprietors will not be the only victims.

The following is a list of the Acts recognizing the legality of property in Slaves.

First—Acts affording encouragement and protection to the Sugar Colonies:—

15 Charles 2. c. 7. 6 Geo. 2. c. 13.
22 & 23 Chas. 2. c. 26. 12 Geo. 2. c. 30.
7 & 8 Will. 3. c. 22. 19 Geo. 2. c. 30.
6 Anne, c. 30. 21 Geo. 2. c. 20.
6 Anne, c. 37. 5 Geo. 3. c. 45.
8 Anne, c. 13. 6 Geo. 3. c. 52.
4 Geo. 2. c. 15. 27 Geo. 3. c. 27.
5 Geo. 2. c. 24.

The Second general head of Acts respecting the African Slave Trade, and stating it as necessary for the West India Colonies:—

Royal Charters of Chas. 2. c. 40.
22 & 23 Chas. 2. c. 26. 14 Geo. 3. c. 20.
9 & 10 Will. 3. c. 26. 5 Geo. 3. c. 44.
10 Anne, c. 27. 23 Geo. 3. c. 65.
The Queen's speech to Par. in June, 1712. 27 Geo. 3. c. 27.
The proceedings of the House of Commons from 1707 to 1713.

The Third head of Acts encouraging loans to the proprietors in the West Indies, from British subjects and foreigners:—

5 Geo. 2. c. 7. 14 Geo. 3. c. 79.
13 Geo. 3. c. 14. 102 Geo. 4. c. 51.

To these may be added 39 Geo. 3. c. 130, for the Registration of Slaves.

[From the Philadelphia Christian Gazette.]

We have already expressed our conviction that the question of domestic slavery was destined to become an engrossing and dangerous agitating one. The more we see and hear, the more strongly impressed do we become with this conviction. The question is agitated, not only in the north, but in the south and west, and there is no help for it. The abolitionists cannot be quieted. It is absurd to suppose that men who are inflamed either by the motives they themselves profess, or by those attributed to them by their bitterest opponents, will rest till they have set the country in a flame. We feel therefore that it is incumbent on every one who loves his country, who possesses any influence, to wake up to the position in which the country stands; and to do what may be in his power, at once to save it from the convulsions into which the measures of immediate abolitionists would precipitate it; and to prepare an inviting home for the colored population in the land of their fathers. We have never known a project in which the Grecian maxim, 'Unskillful power works ruin,' was more fearfully true than this of immediate abolition. Far be it from us to attribute improper motives to those who are prominent in this business. But when we see, as the direct effects of their measures and efforts, a deadly hostility rising in almost every part of New-England towards the slaveholding States—a feeling that will suffer no arrest by the appalling prospect of a severance of the Union; that will receive no softening by the prospect of civil or servile war; a feeling that would proscribe from the blessings of a place among the people of God, all who do not at once beggar themselves by freeing their slaves and making them their associates; a feeling that glows and brightens by every evidence of assurance in the colored population of the country, even though it shows itself in riotous obstruction to law; we confess we are constrained to exclaim: Infatuation! Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.

The Despatch proceeds: 'At the same time, I am to acquaint you, that the alarm taken by the merchants of this kingdom, on account of that Act, has been greatly increased, and fresh complaints of a very urgent nature have been made by them, from their having received advice, not only that such additional duty has been continued for another year, but by an act passed in November last, but that propositions have been adopted for laying the slave trade under further restrictions, and SUBJECTING IT TO IMPOSITIONS THAT WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF AN ENTIRE PROHIBITION.

To prevent any further attempts on the part of the colonists to restrain the trade, the following instruction was issued: 'To our trusty and well-beloved Sir Basil Keith, governor of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in Jamaica: Whereas, notwithstanding the instructions which have been repeatedly given by us and our royal predecessors to the governors, for the time being, of our island of Jamaica, forbidding them to assent to our past Acts for imposing duties upon negroes imported into that island, payable by the importer, such acts have nevertheless been



page of our country's history, this its foulest blot, and thus retrieve our character.

Slavery is a system of cruelty, upheld only by the basest passions that ever disgraced the human heart—we would lend our aid in purifying our land from this wickedness, and in allaying passions which only disgrace us. We have found slavery depriving one-sixth part of our population of the Bible, denying them the protection of the law, leaving the liberty, happiness, and even life itself of the slave, in the hands of an irresponsible master. We would unchain the slave, place him under the protection of the law, give him incentives to labor. And in doing justly, in 'undoing the heavy burdens, and letting the oppressed go free,' we feel confidence to leave the result with our heavenly Father, who holds the destinies of nations in his fists. Our officers are—

ELIPHALET GOW, President.

ENOS FOSTER, Vice President.

G. L. LE ROW, Corresponding Secretary.

H. W. DAY, Recording Secretary.

With much respect, I remain,

Yours, Respectfully,

GEO. L. LE ROW,

Cor. Sec. Waterville J. S. S.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

When the United States proclaimed their freedom and independence, and threw off an authority established by law, and sanctioned by long usage, they did it, not on the ground of rights peculiar to themselves, but common to mankind. Their justification of resistance to masters and the shedding of blood, was that 'all men are born free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' These principles were set forth to show 'a decent respect for the opinions of mankind; and it seems as if they were set forth for no other purpose. The government erected upon these principles, unjustly if they are not true, is now the most unjust of governments if they are true. The Legislators, chosen for the purpose of carrying them out in practice, daily see within the small precinct, where they assemble, and over which they hold exclusive control, several thousands of the partakers of those 'inalienable rights,' doomed to perpetual bondage, without security of 'life,' or choice in the 'pursuit of happiness.' The flag from your towers, waves over the flourish of whips. The clank of chains mingles with your orations, which enforce the principles of political equality and universal emancipation. Sympathy with suffering Greeks and Poles finds no moment to pause at the doors of our own capital. Is it not time that a beginning should be made to remove this stain? Is it not time that an ingenuous American should be able to read the gazettes of Washington, in the capital of Austria, without blushing? Is it not high time that we should consider a little, whether we are not a nation of hypocrites, the scorn of tyrants, the pity of the enlightened and humane, and a by-word among the nations? The assertors of liberty, are the lords of slaves. The protectors of the 'inalienable rights,' tolerate no rights but the right of the strongest. The centre of a free republic, is a great mart of men and women. The eloquence which stirred the nation in behalf of the mothers and daughters of Sicily, is silent at the sight of 'American females,' torn from kindred and home, lacerated with cow-skins, sold like cattle, and driven in yokes to distant and hopeless servitude, as if they had only the feelings of cattle.

We respectfully ask of the Congress of this republic, to take this great subject into serious and conscientious consideration, and to adopt measures for commencing, at least, the abolition of slavery, and the odious, and accursed slave-trade, which is now carried on in the area of the temple of freedom, and under the sanction of its high priests.

* An American gentleman was making the tour of Europe, a few years ago, and while tarrying at Vienna frequented a reading room, where the best newspapers and periodicals were to be seen from all parts of the world. He said that he never felt such pain and mortification, as when an Austrian friend pointed to the advertisements of runaway slaves, and of slaves for sale, in the Republican Government paper—the National Intelligencer.

[From the Portland Courier.]

PORTLAND FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Portland Female Anti-Slavery Society, held last week at the house of Mr. Nathan Winslow, was numerous and punctually attended. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the utility of such a Society, there is no dissent as to the dignity, propriety, and talent with which the meeting was conducted, would honor any assembly. The reports of the various officers were read, which showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. In the course of the meeting, a little colored child, a fine specimen of the human race, was introduced and repeated a long poem, applicable to the situation of her people, with great propriety and fine effect. She was but five years of age. There is one object connected with the views of the Society, which meets our unqualified approbation. A committee of ladies have volunteered their services to meet twice a week for the purpose of instructing the female colored population in knitting, mending, and various kinds of needlework. We trust their efforts in this, or any other way, to elevate the character of an unjustly degraded race, may be blessed with abundant success. The Society adjourned to meet again at the same place on Friday next.

[From the Western Recorder.]

OSHAIA INSTITUTE, April 10, 1834.

DEAR SIR—You will confer a favor, by inserting the following resolution in the Recorder. It was unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Oshaia Institute, held in March last.

Resolved, That the prejudice which is cherished towards the colored citizens of this republic, forbidding them to enjoy equally with us the privileges and blessings of its literary and religious institutions, is contrary to the spirit of freedom and Christianity, and that we will do all that lies in our power, both by precept and example, to break down this partition wall.

J. B. HEADLEY, Secretary.

* More than three-fourths of the members of this institution belong to the Anti-Slavery Society. It is mentioned that the voice of the resolutions may have its due weight.

Slavery in the West Indies.—It will be seen, from an extract in our paper, that the West India planters choose immediate emancipation rather than the gradual system of apprenticeship proposed by the British Parliament; and that some of the colonial legislatures have already enacted laws to free all the slaves the present year. This only confirms our previous belief, that there is in fact no real difficulty or danger in the immediate abolition of slavery. Though some honest men through mistaken views entertain a different opinion, we have no doubt that the chief, if not only, obstacle to the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in the United States, lies in that supreme selfishness, which led an ancient monarch to say 'I will not let the people go.'—Hudson (Ohio) Observer.

It has been erroneously stated that Mr. Adams had announced his intention of withdrawing from public life after the close of the present Congress. It was Mr. McDuffie who expressed such an intention.

The system holds us up to the contempt of all Europe, for our hypocrisy—we would endeavor to wipe from the otherwise fair

LITERARY.

THE FIRST WANDERER.

BY MARIA J. JEWELL.

CREATION'S HEIR—(the first, the last,
That knew the world his own)
Yet stood he, mid his kingdom vast,
A fugitive—o'erthrown!
Faded and frail his glorious form,
And changed his soul within,
Whist Fear, and Sorrow, Strife, and Storm,
Told the dark secret—Sin!

Unaided and alone on earth,
He bade the heavens give ear—
But every star that sang his birth,
Kept silence in its sphere:
He saw, round Eden's distant steep,
Angelic legions stray—
Alas! he knew them sent to keep
His guilty foot away.

Then, reckless, turned he to his own—
The world before him spread—
But Nature's was an altered tone,
And breathed rebuke and dread:
The thunder peal, and rocking gale,
Answered the storm-swept sea,
Whist crashing forests joining the wail;
And all said—Cursed for thee!

This, spoke the lion's prowling roar,
And this the victim's cry;
This, written in defenceless gore,
Forever met his eye:
And not alone each sterner power
Proclaimed just Heaven's decree—
The faded leaf, the dying flower,
Alike said—Cursed for thee!

Though mortal, doomed to many a length
Of life's now narrow span,
Sons rose around in pride and strength—
They too, proclaimed the ban:
'T was heard, amid their hostile spears,
Seen, in the murderer's doom,
Breathed from the widow's silent tears,
Felt in the infant's tomb.

Ask not the wanderer's after-fate,
His being, birth, or name—
Enough that all have shared his state,
That man is still the same.
Still brier and thorn his life o'ergrow,
Still strives his soul within;
Whist Care, and Pain, and Sorrow show
The same dark secret—Sin.

[From the Detroit Courier.]

NEW-ENGLAND.

The hills of New-England—
How proudly they rise,
In the wilderness of grandeur,
To blend with the skies!
With their fair azure outline,
And tall ancient trees—
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The vales of New-England
That cradle her streams;
That smile in their greenness
Like land in our dreams;
All sunny with pleasure,
Embosomed in ease—
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The homes of New-England—
Still verdant and high,
Though rocked by the tempests
Of ages gone by:
Romance dimes their arches
And speaks in the breeze—
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The streams of New-England,
That roar as they go,
Or seem in their stillness
But dreaming to flow:
O bright gifts the seaboard
Their march to the seas—
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

The homes of New-England,
Free, fortunate and fair;
O many a heart treasures
Its terrors there!
Even more than thy mountains
Or streamlets, they please—
New-England, my country,
I love thee for these!

God shield thee, New-England,
Dear land of my birth!
And thy children that wander
Afar o'er the earth:
Thou 'rt my country, wherever
My lot shall be cast—
Take thou to thy bosom
My ashes, at last!

THE NIGHTINGALE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

When twilight's gay and pensive hour
Brings the low breeze, and shuts the flower,
And bids the solitary star
Shine, in pale beauty, from afar;
When gathering shades the landscape veil,
And peasants seek the village dale,
And dew in every blossom lies;
When evening's primrose opens, to shed
Soft fragrance round her grassy bed;
When glow-worms in the wood-walk light
Their lamp, to cheer the traveller's sight;
At that calm hour, so still, so pale,
Awakes the lonely nightingale;
And, from a hermitage of shade,
Fills, with her voice, the forest-glade;
And sweeter far that melting voice,
Than all which through the day rejoices;
And still shall bard and wanderer love
The twilight music of the grove.

Father, in Heaven! th'! thus when day,
With all its cares, hath passed away,
And silent hours wait peace on earth,
And hush the louder strains of mirth;
Thus my sweet songs of praise and prayer
To Thee my spirit's offering bear;
Yon star, my signal, set on high,
For vesper hymns of piety.

So may thy mercy and thy power
Protect me through the midnight hour,
And balm sleep, and visions blest,
Smile on thy servant's bed of rest!

TO LAVINIA.

Though every virtue, every grace
That can adorn the mind and face,
United shine in thee,
Remember Heaven's peculiar care
Has made thee good, and wise, and fair,
And such as few can be.

Then let thy gratitude proclaim
The source from whence thy virtues came,
In works of usefulness,
For what avails superior sense,
If no examples flow from thence,
A mightier world to bless?

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRDS.

'The flowers appear on the earth; the time
of the singing of the birds is come.'
'See, sister, see, on yonder bough
The robin sits, I hear it now!
Listen, sister to the note
From robin-red-breast's little throat.'

The birds have returned to cheer us with
their melody. Who conducted them? who
was their pilot through the long journey?
How manifest is that power which is above
all animal instinct! We see God in all his
works. These little warblers, that wing
their way through the devious air, have their
instinct! It is true, but who gave them that
instinct? Is it a matter of chance altogether?
O no; the life of the sparrow alone will
refute all infidel schemes; These annual
migrations are conducted by a power su-
preme; the country, the plain, the hills,
the accustomed tree, the safe shelter and
secure retreat, are all pointed out by the finger
of Him, whose care and regard is ever ex-
tended to the minutest of his works.

The return of the birds is in most undeviating
order. Those, who left us last, who
seemed unwilling to depart from their ac-
customed haunts, and to turn from those
whose friendship they were wont to expe-
rience, are the first to greet us with their
venal melody. Thus, as soon as the spring
opens, we hear the blue-bird chirping upon
our house-tops, and the song of the robin
awakens us from our morning drowsiness.
The marsh-lark, too, is seen skimming
through the air, and the black bird returns to
his favorite meadow lands. The air is soon
re-peopled with its multitude of songsters,
and the fields and woodlands resound with
swelling notes of music.—What a signal ex-
ample to man also to join the Anthem, and
to make the song of praise universal!—Man
is the only reasoning creature on earth; yet
seems to be the only doubting and thankless
creature among the vast millions that the
Creator has formed.

Ye savage carles, in mischief rife,
Why rob sweet innocence of life?

If we recollect aright, we said something
on the subject a year ago; we stated the im-
portance of preventing the destruction of the
birds and their use to farmers and gardeners
by their destroying millions of troublesome
insects.

But on the whole, what signifies preaching
or talking, or writing on these subjects?
Sad experience may, after a course of years,
bring people to an acknowledgment that
these little animals were made for some other
purpose than to be sported with and mur-
dered by lazy men, and worthless boys; that
they are of essential benefit to the agricultur-
ist, and it is to his interest, as a cultivator
of the soil, and to his credit, as a man of true
feeling, that they be preserved.—*Old Colony
Memorial.*

JUSTICE SLOW BUT SURE.

Our readers will remember an account,
which we published not a month since, of the
arrest of an impostor by the name of Sidney
Screamer, a black fellow, who, under the
pretence of curing the mother-in-law of Patrick
Ellis, a grocer at the corner of Prince and
Mott streets, of the dropsy, obtained from his
credulous employer ninety-five pieces of
silver, with which, as he pretended, remark-
able virtues were to be communicated to his
boiled preparations of gin, spirits, brandy,
Irish whiskey, cider, beer and soft soap.
The ninety-five pieces of silver were put into
the mixture by the Doctor in the presence of El-
lis and the family, but in the language of the
magistrate who took the complaint on the
following day, the old lady on raising the
lid of the pot, discovered that the money was
missing, and the Doctor, had decamped.
Being subsequently found and arrested, he
was conveyed to the police office to answer
for the offence, where the magistrate, who
considered it a case of 'palimony,' was so
long and fruitlessly engaged in finding any
thing in the Revised Statutes touching this
species of offence, that the doctor avail-
ed himself of the opportunity to walk off.
Although search was made immediately by
the officer, for the Doctor, it proved altogether
fruitless, the chase was ultimately relin-
quished. Some time afterward, it appears
that the Doctor went to the house of a colored
woman of the name of Susan Carter, in
Hester street, where he wished board, and
while there, availed himself of the temporary
absence of the poor woman to open her bi-
reau and steal a variety of wearing apparel,
which he tied up in a bundle and was about
to carry off, when she returned and surpris-
ed him. He was taken to the police office,
and committed to prison, by the name of John
Williams, where he remained until yesterday,
when he was tried in the Sessions for this
last offence and convicted of petit larceny,
for which the court adjudged him to be im-
prisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of
six calendar months—to be put on Black-
well's Island to be made to get out stone.—
N. Y. Courier.

DOCKING HORSES.

We do not know of a more barbarous prac-
tice that receives the countenance of intelli-
gent men, and men claiming to be moral
and religious, than the practice of docking
horses. If there be any one of our humane
readers who has never witnessed this inhu-
man operation, we ask him, before he pur-
chases a horse with only half a tail to procure
a book, on farriery, and read a description of
it; and we venture to say he will afterwards
lend his aid towards abolishing the barba-
rous practice, by resolving never to buy a
horse that has been subject to it. A very
small portion of the community acting upon
this principle would be sufficient to abolish
the practice, because a docked horse would
be less saleable than a perfect one. Dock-
ing appears to us much worse than useless,
aside from the barbarity of the practice, for
to our view it disfigures the animal; and it
appears a mystery that religious persons, in
particular, should encourage an attempt to
improve what they consider the work of
the Creator. Many farmers have given up
docking, and we hope their example will be
speedily contagious.—*Workingmen's Advo-
cate.*

Captain Percival, of the sch. Gen. Jackson, in a
letter recently received, states that after leaving St.
Salvador, (no date given,) he proceeded to the Is-
land of Pauls, where he found twenty-one poor un-
fortunate beings, the only survivors of ninety-one
men, women and children—new and passengers of
the English ship Lady Mureo, cast away there.
They had been shipwrecked ten days, but the bodies
of the dead remained unburied. After performing
the unpleasant task of committing the putrid bodies
to the earth, he embarked with the survivors, on
board his vessel, and carried them in safety to Port
Louis, in the Isle of France. The Lady Mureo was
commanded by Capt. John Aikin. She sailed from
Calcutta on the 27th June, and was wrecked on the
night of the 11th October.—*Transcript.*

Bills of the South Bank, ones and twos, altered to
five, by cutting the word five from other bills and
putting it over the words one and two, are in circu-
lation. The cheat is easily detected.—*Ibid.*

A DELICIOUS DRAUGHT.

Yesterday we had the gratification
of drinking from a silver can once used by El-
der John Bunyan. It bore an inscription on the
front as follows: 'The Pilgrim's Pro-
gress'—and on the bottom, 'The gift of Na-
thaniel Poynder to Elizabeth, wife of John
Bunyan, Bedford, 1676;' which was about
four years after his release from prison, and
while he was pastor of the Baptist church in
Bedford. This can or goblet holds over a
quart, and bears all the marks of the antique.
The history of its transigrations is as fol-
lows. It passed into the hands of a Mr.
Evans, a deacon in Dr. Gifford's church, in
London, and was inherited by a son, who
ran through his property, and pawned this
article for money. This was known to Mr.
Maynard, the present possessor, who found
an opportunity to redeem it; and he still
holds it as a precious memorial of a great
and good man. Mr. Maynard has recently
arrived in the United States, and thus the
article is transplanted to American shores,
and we doubt not, that those who have read
of his Pilgrim will be pleased to hear of his
cup—minimum, sed jocundus.—*Baptist Rep.*

Captain Ross and the Bear.—It was as
usual when Captain James Ross went upon
a reconnoitering expedition into the interior
of the country, to leave his uncle, the senior
captain, at head quarters, with a small party
of five or six men, generally the least capa-
ble to bear fatigue. Upon one of these oc-
casions, whilst the captain was in bed, his
hut, or cabin, well lined with tarpaulins and
canvass, and his roof covered with deep
snow, having a small entrance with the view
of excluding as much as possible the cold,
and two or three loop-holes for the occasion-
al admission of air, that the captain discover-
ed an unusual pressure and noise of foot-
steps immediately above the spot where he
lay. Thinking it might be one of the men
who had thus unwarrantably disturbed his
slumber, he called out to know who was
there; but receiving no answer and the an-
noyance rather increasing, he got up, and
peeping through a loop-hole to discover who
it was, he beheld an enormous bear, snuffing
about to find an entrance to the hut, which
he was then approaching, and no doubt in a
few moments more would have reached his
prey. The captain however had presence
of mind to seize a loaded musket, which was
at hand, and levelled it at the monster as he
was tearing open the door. The ball took
effect; and although it did not kill it, so
severely wounded the animal that he imme-
diately made off. He, however, shortly re-
turned, deliberately walked across a plank
into the vessel, seized a young tame bear
which lay on the deck, devoured one half of
it, and was making off, licking his chops, when
he was pursued and shot. Being one of the
largest of many they met with in those in-
hospitable regions, the skin has been brought
home as a curiosity.—*Lit. Enquirer.*

Affecting Anecdote of Hamilton.—There is
a touching and thrilling incident connected
with the following incident in the life of the
illustrious Hamilton, which has been related
by the celebrated New-York florist, Grant
Thorburn. The day before Hamilton met
Burr on 'the dark and bloody ground,' at
Weebawken, he went into Thorburn's store,
and with more than his usual tender soli-
citude of manner, purchased a bouquet of rare
flowers for his lady and each of his children.
He presented them in the evening with all
that sweetness and delicacy so peculiar to
him in the sanctuary of his affections. No
word escaped him on the morrow's doom.
For ought the family knew, the sun would
rise and set upon him, still blest with a hus-
band's and a father's love. What must have
been his emotions, while he cherished in his
warrior soul, the vivid certainty, that he
should fall on the morrow—as it is known he
did not expect to survive the meeting un-
harmful!

Just as the dawning light purpled the East,
Hamilton rose, before his family awoke—he
gazed in silence upon their placid features,
asleep in their innocence and beauty, and
never dreaming of a flower that should be
plucked before the morning dew wasted from
the pale and forbidden ground of false honor.

Their sweet scented bouquets were bloom-
ing in the vases, unwithered, reminding them
of conjugal and parental love. As they
looked upon pledges, perhaps the thought
stole into their hearts of their lover and father,
as the friend of Washington, as the cham-
pion chief of the stormy revolution, as the
exhilarating thralldom of as pure an eloquence
as ever gushed from the fountain of patriot-
ism. But alas! the silver wave of the Hud-
son was reddening with his blood, as he was
borne back to the city, and to his home, to
spread paleness and consternation through
the border. * * * Before the flowers had
withered, the giver was 'a thing of earth'
—a cold, pale dweller in eternity.

An Organ well Developed.—Certain propen-
sities are often exhibited in childhood
which show the character of the future man.
In youth as well as age, the actions of an
individual seem to be influenced by a ruling
passion, which should be carefully watched,
and encouraged or checked accordingly, as
it may lead to good or evil. The following
anecdote, related to us, furnishes an illustra-
tion:—

A little boy, whose parents resided not
many miles from this city, was in the habit
of seating himself on the gate-ways, posts,
capstans of wharves, and the like, much to
the annoyance of his parents, who tried hard
to overcome this habit, but in vain. One
day his father, having found his little son
seated on the capstan of the wharf, and ap-
parently deriving great enjoyment from his
dangerous situation, resolved to try a des-
perate remedy. He accordingly came soft-
ly behind him, and pushed him into the water,
and then immediately jumped in himself, to
save his son from being drowned, the water
being nearly twenty feet deep. He naturally
supposed that the fright consequent on the
sudden event, and the imminent danger to
which he was exposed, would effectually
cure his son of such dangerous propensities
for the future. But after the little fellow
was borne safely on shore, and had time to
recover breath, he exclaimed with childlike
simplicity, 'Father, do so again, do Father!'

Vivacity.—No person can be perfectly
agreeable without a portion of wit and vi-
vacity; but that perspicacity which is em-
ployed in discovering and exposing the
foibles of others, particularly of those with
whom we live in habits of intimacy, is but
another name for treachery and ill nature;
and vivacity, unaccompanied by tenderness
and delicacy, is like the picture of a gaudy
landscape, eminent only for its brilliant col-
oring.

DIALOGUE.

SCENE. Printing office, enter an old sub-
scriber, with the usual salutation.

Subscriber.—Mr. Editor, I have been think-
ing I will no longer take or read your paper.
I have now done so for two or three years,
and I am resolved I will do so no longer.

Editor.—Well, Mr. D., although we are
always sorry to lose a subscriber, if you re-
quest your name taken off the subscription
book, we will do so; we never wish a per-
son to take our paper unless he is pleased
with it; and really, Mr. D., we are at a loss
to conceive in what way we have offended;
we agree in politics, and—

Subscriber.—Oh! as to that, Mr. Editor,
I am perfectly pleased with your paper, and
your political course; but you mistake me,
I did not say I wished to stop your paper; I
only said that I did not mean to read your
paper any longer. So here are ten dollars
you may place to my credit, and after this I
will read my own paper.

We put our stick upon the note, to make
sure of that, then looked Mr. D. in the face
to see if he could be in earnest. We were
certain of it: thank you, thank you, sir,—we
made him our best bow as he left the office.
There is a certain text we should like to
quote on this occasion, but we know not
where to find it.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE AND HARDHOOD.

A Sub-Lieutenant of the Russian navy,
named Pachtussoff, whose expedition has
been alluded to, has just returned from ex-
ploring the eastern coast of Nova Zembla.
He set out in a vessel freighted by the com-
mercial house of Brandt, at Archangel, in
August, 1832, with five men. In the follow-
ing month he was blocked up by the ice, in
a bay to the south east of Nova Zembla,
where he was forced to pass the winter, in
a hut constructed by himself. In May, 1833,
he made an excursion by land to explore the
coast along the strait of Waigaz. He was
there overtaken by a terrific hurricane and fall
of snow. To prevent suffocation, he states
that he was obliged to remain there three
days flat on his face on the snow; fortun-
ately he was wrapped up in thick furs. It
was not until the 23d of July that his bark
could leave the bay, where he had remained ten
months. He then explored the eastern coast,
and he returned to Archangel on the 2nd
ult.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

It is wonderful what hardships can be
borne by man when driven to his utmost
powers of endurance. It is remarkable too
that a civilized man can sustain himself un-
der sufferings that a savage cannot be in-
duced to struggle against. This has been
recently exemplified in the voyage of Capt.
Lyon towards the North Pole. The Canadi-
an demi-savages though exposed to hard-
ships and privations from their infancy, sunk
under cold and starvation which their lead-
ers survived. Here was exhibited the tri-
umph of moral and mental energy—and the
various resources of cultivated minds over
the mere brute force of the savage. There
are many to be sure brought up in habits
of luxury and idleness who would not have
been able to contend with the Canadian in
any emergency, but men like Lyon,
Parry, Richardson and other heroic individ-
uals who have gone on such expeditions, will
rise superior to dangers and sufferings that
would unman and destroy any uncivilized
being.

A Man Porcupine.—A late London Medi-
cal and Surgical Journal says that a middle
aged man, of very athletic and robust form
of body, presented himself at the Westminster
Hospital, a short time since, in order to show
himself to surgeons and students of the estab-
lishment. He is completely covered with a
green horny substance, in the form of quills,
not dissimilar to those which are produced
on the porcupine. The parts which have
escaped the deformity are his face, the palms
of his hands, and the soles of his feet; every
other part of his person is abundantly sup-
plied with this green horny substance. He
sheds his horns or quills annually, and a
fresh crop succeeds. He has been thus af-
flicted since his earliest infancy, and all the
male members of his family, down from the
great grandfather, have been similarly well
furnished. His general health is excellent,
and his secretions very regular. A model
has been taken of him in one of the Bor-
ough Hospitals.

Slander.—This is the most inexcusable
vice attached to human frailty; it enriches
not the propagator; but makes those against
whom its shafts are levelled 'poor indeed.' In
its circulation there is nothing but the
worst passions of the heart to gratify, with-
out the least honorable consolation left to
justify the nefarious act. It is said that Sa-
tan had a job in contemplation, which he was
ashamed to execute himself, and by the
promise of a purse of money bribed an old
servant of his to perform the deed, by vilify-
ing his best friend and benefactor. The
slander he invented eventually cost his un-
suspecting and innocent friend his life on the
scaffold. The day came for the ingrate to
claim the reward of his treachery, when Boel-
zebub placed the promised recompense on
the end of a long pole, and standing on one
side of a deep ditch, reached it to the man
on the other, who could not but enquire the
cause of this extraordinary procedure; to
whom Satan observed—'You are so much
worse than I am, that I cannot suffer you to
come any nearer to me.'

Transportation of Convicts.—The New-York
Legislature have instructed the delegates of that
State in Congress, to procure the passage of a law
providing, in some foreign place, a depot for those
persons convicted of felony in the United States.
A similar resolution was offered in the Massa-
chusetts Legislature, and laid on the table. Perhaps
an amendment might be added to such a law, should
one ever be enacted; that those persons convicted
of capital offences, now punished with death, be
transported to the pestiferous shores of Africa, where
they are now exiled, annually, a portion of our innocent
free, but colored citizens. In this place some of
them undoubtedly would survive a short period, and
the demoralizing tendency of public executions would
no longer be felt among us. Of the 230 negroes who
were carried to Liberia last year from this country,
about one fourth perished in the course of a year.
—*Spirit of Inquiry.*

Grant to the Poles.—In the Senate of the United
States, on Tuesday, Mr. Poindexter, from the
committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, granting
the entire township of land, to be located in the State
of Illinois, or Territory of Michigan, to be divided
among the 235 Polish exiles, sent to the United
States by the Emperor of Austria. The report and
bill were read; and, together with the petition, or-
dered to be printed, and made the special order of
the day for next Thursday.

Mrs. Decatur.—The long pending claim of Mrs.
Decatur, is likely to pass during the pres-
ent session of Congress. She will receive the in-
come of about \$30,000, the principal to be invested
in U. S. Stocks, and at her decease two thirds of it
to revert to the heirs of Gen. Decatur. The bill in
which her claims are included, makes provision for
several others, of a like class, the whole amounting
to about \$120,000.

MORAL.

[For the Liberator.]
INACTIVITY IS SIN.

There are many persons, I presume, in this
era of philanthropy and reform, who, though
conscious of the sufferings and deprivations
of that part of the community who are slaves
to their brethren, are still uninterested and
inactive in the cause of this unhappy people.
Such persons, whenever the sorrows of the
captive enter their minds, dispel every feeling
of pity, by the reflection, that the power of
alleviating them is beyond their attainment.
These contemplations hush the admonitory
voice of conscience, by the reiterated asser-
tion, inability is not sin. But though inabil-
ity is not sin, we think we may truly say that
that inability does not exist, and that inactiv-
ity is sin. If we wish to be useful in the
cause of the oppressed, we must first obtain
a spirit of deep interest in the subject, and
then we may hope to enlist the energies of
other minds. We can read the many appeals
to freemen and Christians, which are sufficient
to arouse the whole soul, and awaken the
tenderest sympathies. The sighs of the sor-
rowing are wafted on every wind, and each
day bears to us tidings, which ought to dispel
every vestige of indifference, and awaken
the mind to its noble abilities and solemn
obligations. Where there exists an ardent
interest in any subject, opportunities of speak-
ing and acting for it, are neither few nor un-
employed. And why should we not give to
this work, our warmest feelings and our ho-
liest energies? Surely it is clothed with im-
portance, with christian principles, and with
sublimity. It bears the image of the heav-
enly love to man. It is an obedience of the
principles of ethics, given in the revelation
from heaven. It is the act of loving mercy,
and of doing justly.

There is one class of persons upon whose
minds especially, there ought not to rest the
blight of indifference to this thrilling subject.
I refer to youth. To those whose affections
are unchilled by time's cold hand—whose
tenderness of spirit and fervid sensibilities
are not petrified by the world's icy touch.
On you the broken-hearted slave is calling
for sympathy and aid. Can you resist a cry
so fraught with agony? You, who are formed
to feel for the distressed, will you bid af-
fection's fount to stay its blessed waves, and
the tear of commiseration never to flow for
those, who, in our own land, are the innocent
victims of man's cruel caprices? Allow your
thoughts to revert to the situation of those
youth, who are deprived of the blessings
which are so profusely ours. We are sur-
rounded by those who love and respect us.
We have the joys that encircle the social
fireside, of parental prayers and counsel. For
many of them, no tender voice is heard at
evenings' hallowed hour, imploring heaven's
guidance for their inexperienced feet. The
blaze of the joyous hearth awakens no emo-
tion of gladness in their lonely home. They
are denied the elevating influences of litera-
ture; and even the radiance of that star,
which is imparted to guide us to heaven,
cheers not the gloom of oppression. As you
contemplate the darkness that envelopes
them, check not the holy emotions of grief,
but let the soul dissolve in tenderness; and,
with the holy tide, let that of noble resolution
to act, as well as feel, mingle its lofty waves.

We are not like those who labor without hope.
Our hearts may be encouraged by the signs
of the times, and the sure word of promise.
No exertions in a cause so beneficent and
heavenly, will be in vain. Our land shall be
one of freedom, and its banner wave unblush-
ingly over us. The sighing of the chain-
bound, shall be turned to songs of deliver-
ance; and they who have broken their fet-
ters, shall unite in their glad hosannas.

'Land of the fettered slave!
Thy bands shall burst asunder—
Freedom is on the wave,
Hark to her echoing thunder!'

IOTA.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,
No. 218, South-sixth Street.

NEW & SECOND HAND CLOTHING, of
various qualities and sizes. Also, the
highest cash price is given to just persons
for good Second Hand Apparel of every de-
scription.

Also—Scouring, and Tailor's business car-
ried on with neatness and despatch.

D. PETERSON.

WARDROBE by Mrs. PETERSON, No.
179, opposite side of the way—where may
be had a general assortment of New and
SECOND HAND FEMALE APPAREL, of vari-
ous kinds to suit the pressure of the times—
there will be found economy and saving.

Mrs. PETERSON will sell goods at the low-
est rates for cash or exchange.

The highest price given to just
persons for good Second Hand Apparel.
Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1834.

FREE LABOR AND TEMPERANCE
GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the
above establishment at No. 161, South
Sixth Street, between Pine and Lombard
Streets, next door to Bethel Church, where he
respectfully solicits the favors of his friends
and the public generally, and hopes by strict
attention to merit their patronage.

Also, a constant supply of Anti-Slavery
Books, Pamphlets, &c. will be kept constan-
ly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM WHIPPER.

Philadelphia, March 22.

CLARKSON HOUSE.

J. B. DUNLAP, takes this method to
inform his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he has recently fitted up his
house for the accommodation of

GENTLE PERSONS OF COLOR,
And hopes, by unremitting attention, to mer-
it a share of Public Patronage.

He pledges himself that nothing shall be
wanting to render the situation agreeable.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1834.

SPERM OIL.

1000 GALLONS, Fall Strained.
For sale by

J. B. PERO,
Nos. 2 & 3, Dock Square.

TO THE PUBLIC.
SIROP LES HERBE.

THIS 'Syrup' is offered as a Remedy
for Colds, Coughs, Asthma,
Sputting of Blood—all diseases of the
lungs, and indeed every thing that
removes Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetters,
all those affections that originate in the
purity of the blood. To those who are
afflicted with any of these troublesome dis-
eases, a trial is only necessary to con-
vince even the most incredulous of the effi-
cacy of the 'Syrup'—and it may be taken in the
most delicate state of health, being purely a com-
bination of Herbs, Roots, Plants, &c. &c.
The proprietor of this 'Syrup' does not
commend it in the general style, by saying
he has made a Thousand Cures, or that it
produces Hundreds of Certificates; but he
can only say from experience, (the only test)
that it will effectually relieve and cure
those complaints which are named above.
The proprietor of the 'Syrup,' however, sub-
joins the following certificates from per-
sons who have been relieved by it, and who
not had any return of their symptoms up to this
time. She could furnish many more to show
the efficacy of the 'Syrup,' but she thinks
that these will have the effect of inducing
those who may be laboring under any of the
complaints she has mentioned to try it, which
is all she asks; being fully satisfied that
whenever it has a trial, its virtues will be
known and its credit established.

E. MOORE, Philadelphia.

The 'Syrup' can be had by addressing let-
ters (post paid) to the Proprietor, No. 12
Spruce street, two doors below Second street,
side—or to her Agents, Budd, West & Co.,
No. 249, Market st., Harlan & Siddall, No.
W. corner of Fifth and Minor streets—
Lydia White, at the Free Labor Store, No.
42, North 4th street, four doors below Arch-
West Side.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1834.

Mrs. MOORE.—I make the following state-
ment from a hope of being serviceable to
those of my fellow creatures who may be
affected as I have been. It is now more
than five years since I was first attacked
with a cold. Nearly five years of the time
I had the advice and attendance of some of
the most skillful physicians of this city. They
all failed; nothing; on the contrary, the
disease gained ground daily, and at the time
I commenced taking your